

Our principle is that the will of the majority is to be just as reasonable; at any rate the fact is so self-evident that none will gainsay it. Upon this principle we may fairly take issue with some remarks in the *Commercial* of this morning, under the heading of "Misunderstanding." The position therein taken is that although it may be hard, very hard, where a good and true adopted citizen is excluded, yet it must be done to exclude others who are not good and true. Apart from the radical error of punishing the innocent for the faults of the guilty, look how the thing would work if carried out. We presume that Seward, Chase, Wilson, Hale, Johnson of Pennsylvania, and numbers of other native-born demagogues, and some of them members of the order, are about as dangerous and worthy of exclusion as any sinner of foreign birth. If for the purpose of excluding a few foreign-born demagogues, you deem it necessary to exclude every naturalized citizen, then upon the same principle you would, to be consistent, be compelled to exclude every native citizen so as to exclude Seward and Company. This at once strikes every reader as something monstrous, and so it is; still it is but the plain, logical consequence of the rule laid down in justification of the indiscriminate exclusion of naturalized citizens.

Reason and common sense say that, in order to exclude dangerous men of any class, you must find out your men—judge of them by their conduct and their principles, their honesty and their capability. If an examination of these matters satisfies you, why then, right; if it does not satisfy you, try and find such men with such principles as will; but remember, that demagogues in all times and places has been found mounted upon hobbies and riding them to the death—pushing abstract notions to lengths amounting to the grossest tyranny; taking advantage of excitements against evils, real or otherwise, and fanning the flames until the desire for proper and needed reforms become merged in a wild and indiscriminate foray, and that legislative progress, which to be permanent and useful must be gradual and considerate, is rendered impossible by the turmoil and confusion of battle which prevents calm and candid reflection, and judicious action.

The very party with which the *Commercial* acts, has been forced by the pressure of public opinion to abandon many of its positions, and the very number of the *Commercial* before us, counsels the abandonment of one of its main pillars, the anti-Catholic feature. A just and generous people will no more tolerate the punishment of the innocent and deserving, because of the errors of a few of the vicious, than a wise and liberal one will tolerate the admixture of religion with politics. A just and judicious policy will reform abuses where they are found to exist—guard the administration of the laws, and punish the actual offenders against them, without visiting their iniquities upon the heads of good citizens. The majority of the people of the country will, upon reflection, act reasonably—justly; and the wild excitements of this strange era be referred to as things of the past. The *Commercial* itself has borne witness to the force of the axiom with which we set out. It has honestly acknowledged the inapplicability of this exclusive principle to our town elections, upon the obvious principle that it would be unreasonable, and therefore unjust.

The *Herald* of Wednesday contains an editorial report of the proceedings of the meeting of its party, held on Tuesday evening last at Temperance Hall, at which T. James Norcom, Esq., presided, and Mr. Joseph J. Lippitt was requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to receive the report of the committee appointed previously to prepare a ticket for Town Commissioners. The ticket reported by the committee, and adopted by the meeting, has already been published in the *Journal*. The *Herald* closes its article with the following paragraph:

"And now, we would ask the *Journal* and those with whom it acts, if the gentlemen whose names are thus presented, have not a right, as property holders and influential citizens, to interfere in the local affairs of our town?"

This question implies a charge against the *Journal* and those with whom it acts, or, at least, attributes to them a course of policy and the employment of language which they do not pursue and which they have not used. They wish to put an end to an organized interference in our local affairs on the part of an order or party. This interference was initiated by that order or party which this ticket represents. They war not against individuals, but against the system under which no man could be otherwise than an outsider without first subscribing to the tenets of an order. With all due respect to the *Herald's* ticket, we must be allowed to say that, the anti-Know Nothing ticket comprises the names of gentlemen certainly as worthy, and as much entitled to the character of property-holders, influential citizens and good men, as their opponents, or as any men in town; and yet, under the system of exclusion introduced by the order, they, and hundreds of other worthy men, would be simply outsiders, with their names paraded, even now paraded, in the town in which they live and where their value is known, as "Anti-Americans." It is this system—this interference in our local affairs against which the liberal, anti-Know Nothing party wars. The *Herald's* ticket comes forward on behalf of this system. We trust that it may be defeated. No one is called to wage war upon individuals.

"The Rail Road Times."

Messrs. E. W. Ogburn, C. C. Cole and J. W. Albright propose to commence the publication of a paper bearing the above title, and to be devoted to News, Internal Improvements, Education, Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

The Times will be printed weekly at Greensboro', N. C., on new material, and contain as much reading matter as any paper in the State, for \$2.00 per annum in advance. The first number will make its appearance about the time the cars reach Greensboro' from the east, which will be in three weeks or a month, the road being now within about six miles of Greensboro'. The Times proposes disconnection from politics. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Cole, one of the proprietors in our session on Wednesday. From all we can learn or judge of, we should think that the Times will be a very useful paper, and deserve and, we trust, receive a liberal patronage.

Wyman, the Great, is in town, and will give three of his entertainments at Masonic Hall. See advertisement. Wyman has passed the era of being puffed. He has acquired the magic of drawing houses wherever he goes.

SAVINGS BANK OF WILMINGTON.—This institution, organized May 2d, 1855, had received, up to 17th November, \$55,869.08 on deposit from 122 depositors, making an average from each depositor of \$56.62.

The Registration Book closed yesterday. We understand that the number of names registered amounted to 1,096.

A darkey on Staten Island, who pretends to have discovered a cure for hydrophobia, sports D. D. to his name. Upon being asked why he added these letters, he said, "Kase dat's right—dat's my name in let"—Sam Poplar, D. D., Dog Doctor.

"A Citizen."

An editor who would undertake to reply to, or even notice every anonymous communication, would soon find himself in the position of one having neither time nor space to attend to anything else. As a general thing such matters must be allowed to go for what they may be worth. We deviate from the general rule in such cases, and make the following slight reference to a communication in Monday's *Herald*, over the signature of "A Citizen," mainly for the reason that the expressions and charges therein embodied have been repeated in pretty nearly the same words on the streets, and we presume some capital is sought to be made by such repetition.

The writer of that communication, speaking of the objects of those engaged in the anti-Know-Nothing movement here, says:—"Their official mouth-piece the *Journal*, declared that their object was to destroy the American, or, as they term it, the K. N. party. Aye, that is the term, destroy." And over this word destroy, considerable declamation is wasted when it is borne in mind that the *Journal* has not used the word at all in connection with the matter! Such is the fact. The sermon is without a text, and save as an exhibition of irritability and bitterness, can have neither meaning nor object. David Crockett is said to have laid it down as axiom, first to know you're right, then go ahead. This important preliminary seems to have been neglected by the *Herald's* correspondent.

We would beg leave to remind this courteous and accurate writer that the editor of the *Journal* is a candidate for no office nor appointment, and never has been; that, without indulging in the self-gratulatory strain rejoiced in by the said correspondent, we can, at least, say that we have endeavored to discharge our duty—that we believe we have done so, and shall endeavor to do so; that we believe we are in a country where the press is free, and are resolved that, humble as we are, its freedom and independence shall not suffer while in our hands. The little demagogues that attempt to create a prejudice against a free and liberal movement, because the editor of the *Journal* was born in a foreign land, is nearly out of date—the trick is too stale. We don't think it will pay. We ask of the writer himself to feel ashamed of it. He owes it to himself and to his own self respect to do so.

And here is the next paragraph after that in which the writer charges upon us the recommendation to destroy this, that, and the other thing:

"And well have the party he represents obeyed his behests in their nomination for commissioners; for they, or some of them, at least, are distinguished for their hostility to an honest, whether personal or political, and are as ready to hunt to the death a person for his political faith."

Now, this is the first personal allusion to a candidate, save in respect, that we have seen in this canvass so far. Your own organ admits that the men composing the anti-Know-Nothing ticket are good men—men for whom, if we are not mistaken, it expressed personal respect, and yet this bitter attack is made without even giving names. Talk about bitterness!

But here is another startling paragraph:

"And now, if unusual and personal intimacies should grow out of this contest, (as most likely there will from the vindictive and abusive language held towards us by one at least of their candidates and very many of their party,) or if violence, here as has been elsewhere the result of an unpromising assault upon the rights of freemen by foreigners and their allies; then, the consequence will be at their door, and blood, if any, will be upon their hands. We would for the peace and good of our community have avoided, but will not shrink from the issue they have made."

"CITIZEN."

Who is it that talks so glibly of violence?—who is it that anticipates blood?—who is it that by such prognostics would cast a suspicion upon the fair fame of a town in which he claims so deep an interest—with which he boasts so long an identification? In God's name, let us neither hear nor think of such things. Why by talking and writing of such things, familiarize the public mind with their contemplation, and render possible that which otherwise must be impossible? Let us, in the name of all that is good and peaceful, have no more of these half hints, half invitations to violence. We have never had any disturbance here—nobody expects any now—there is no earthly reason why there should be any, and yet here comes a "citizen" writing in such a strain.

The Congress of the United States will meet at Washington on the first Monday in December—the third day of the month. We fear that the session will be a stormy one—one calculated to do harm rather than good—to widen rather than heal the unfortunate breach between the different sections of the country. There is, properly speaking, no clear majority of any party in the House. No party can control anything by its own unaided strength. This will complicate things, and can hardly fail to promote bargains and arrangements, with all their lowering effect upon the standard of Congressional morals. At the very outset the Kansas question will come up as an element in the organization. Whitefield comes with the *prima facie* evidence of his right to represent Kansas as Territorial Delegate, and will of course take his seat. The Reeder men will contest the seat with such arguments, or show of arguments, as may best suit their purposes. The whole question must be investigated by the Committee on Elections, and the Speaker appoints that Committee; thus it will come about that Kansas will enter into the very first movements for an organization, and the election of speaker involve a test on that question.

Unfortunately, the long session preceding a Presidential election is generally—we might say universally—a talking rather than a working session. Speeches are made rather with a view to their electioneering effect than for the promotion of business, and the peculiar composition of the House about to assemble, warrants the fear that the coming session will be pre-eminently a season of Bunker oratory and excitement. We hope that these fears may prove unfounded, but must confess that such hope is not very strong.

The state of our relations with Great Britain will excite unusual interest to the forth coming annual message, and cause it to be eagerly sought for, to afford some indications of the actual position of things, and the view taken of them by our Executive, as well as the policy recommended to the co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government.

CREDIT.—We don't like stealing anything, especially credit not due to us, and therefore correct a mistake in our paper of a week or so ago. We cut from an exchange a little piece of poetry on "Ladies' Hoops," without noticing the word "original," which appeared with it in our paper. If we could recollect the name of the paper from which it was taken, we would cheerfully give it the credit, but we cannot. We do the next best thing by disavowing it for ourselves. We make this statement now because the piece has been copied into some Northern papers and credited to the *Journal*.

We understand that the following names compose the ticket for Commissioners nominated last night, by the Know-Nothing party in this town:—L. A. Hart, O. G. Parsley, Wm. Sutton, Thos. Gardner, George Davis, Isaac Northrup, H. P. Russell.

Whatever may now be said about dispensing with secrecy, we believe that every gentleman on this ticket belongs to the original panel—a member of the "Order" in its secrecy and rigidity. It is a straight-out ticket of the "Order." We do not mean to say a word in regard to the individuals personally. The public will judge and decide between the two movements and the two tickets presented to them. We await that decision on the 20th of December.

The mails brought by the Pacific have come to hand, and we find the papers full of details and speculations relative to the much-talked-of difficulties between England and the United States. Hardly a London paper is without articles upon the subject, while the press of the manufacturing districts is even more excited. The London Times, still blatant and belligerent, is now generally understood to have thrown out its series of articles by way of feelers for Lord Palmerston, whose pet project is Central American extension. It would seem that the thing does not take; excited meetings of remonstrance have been held in London, Liverpool and elsewhere.

It is something worthy of remark, that the English papers, with one accord, while treating of the impending breach, make it the text of long and nonsensical diatribes against the South. According to them, it is the influence of the tyrannical slaveholders that alone prevents the United States from becoming a strong sympathizer, if not an actual party to the anti-Russian crusade, carried on by the self-styled "liberal" powers of Western Europe. The cabinet of Washington do not permit English recruiting here because "it is devoted to Southern interests to an extent which the black page of American history will show to all posterity." So says the London News; and this paper gravely, but not wisely, speculates upon a probable disruption of the Union as the consequence of a war with England. It preaches a long sermon to the North upon slavery aggression; says that the North ought to cut loose from the slaveholding South and join with the free and "liberal" oligarchy of England and autocracy of France—The London "Illustrated News," "Atlas" and "Times" take the same track. They depend upon the North, even if war were declared, to cripple their own country and go with its enemies—talk about the war of 1812 and the disgraceful and treasonable assistance given to the enemy by some misguided persons, whose crime is almost as deeply branded as that of Benedict Arnold. Says the News—"The alliance between Old and New England, in a crisis which tests the very principles that are the life-blood of both, must be stronger than the Union which the Northern and Southern States are alike and simultaneously threatening to dissolve. Massachusetts will never aim a stab at Europe to make South Carolina queen."

From these extracts we can judge of the calculations formed in England upon the probability of a rupture between the States upon the question of slavery, and the interest that unprincipled power has in fomenting this anti-slavery agitation, which it looks to as an element of weakness in the confederacy, while it regards the abolitionists as its virtual allies in any contest.

Another element of division, and of consequent weakness, upon which English calculations are based, is the mutual distrust between citizens of native and foreign birth, which has been so industriously labored for of late days. The London papers talk as truculently as though they were all edited by the shade of Ned Buntline, with its education somewhat improved.

We sincerely trust that these calculations may prove to have been woefully mistaken. That the arrayment of non-slaveholder against slaveholder—of protestant against catholic—of native against foreign-born citizens—cannot but prove dangerous, is what no man will doubt; and the English government and press naturally enough presume upon this state of things. They will be disappointed—woefully disappointed, we believe—the people of the United States must come together in such an issue, and, coming together, need fear nothing, for nothing will even be attempted.

We did not notice the militia turn-out yesterday, simply because the hour for going to press caught us writing the piece. Time and tide wait for no man.

Well, the volunteer display was highly creditable. By this time we think that the permanence of our volunteer companies has ceased to be a matter of doubt or question. As for the other portion of the citizen soldiery, we do not think that the military spirit was very extensively diffused. There did not seem to be much pride taken in the "institution" of mustering. Col. Cantwell is evidently an officer who fully understands his duties and is determined to discharge them; but we doubt whether even his exertions, or the exertions of anybody else, could infuse vitality into the militia system as it now exists in this State. If any citizen in the ranks yesterday, felt that he was discharging a patriotic duty, or acquiring military knowledge to be of service in the defence of the country, he felt different from what he looked. Some look upon mustering as a farce, others as a bore, but none as a blessing or a benefit. We cannot believe that any good can be effected by the present system. If, in this view, we are mistaken, we can only say that we share that mistake with nearly everybody we meet.

Far be it from us to undervalue the material of which the militia is composed. It is composed of the people en masse—of every body fit to carry arms, and therefore includes every defender of the country outside of the enlisted service. But it is the system against which we complain, inasmuch as experience has shown that system to be inefficient and generally distasteful to the people. Travelers say that our people are fond of military titles, and under this system they are of comparatively easy attainment.—Some officers really take a pride in military matters, and make a business to be fully informed and practised; but this leaven is too little to leaven the whole lump, and their efforts are virtually thrown away. An efficient paid State Inspector and instructor—a shorter term of actual service in the way of mustering—say five years—and a corresponding increase of the amount of service during that reduced period, might do much. A short, half-hazard day of "boom-a-lad-ling" through the streets, leaves the squad where it started, plus much dust and other inconveniences. A good solid encampment for a week or two at a time, visited and reviewed by an instructed military man, would be quite another thing. This, however, is only a suggestion very loosely thrown out. Certainly, it would be difficult to devise a more powerless system than the present one.

Did not some of the members of the committee, appointed by the Anti-Know Nothing or Anti-American party to attend to the registration of voters, hold a meeting a certain session—one night this week in a room adjacent a secret "dark alley"? We do not mean last night, but two or three evenings since? And if so, will the *Journal* tell us what these "dark alley" conspirators, these "dark lantern" gentlemen were doing under the veil of that "secrecy" which it so much abhors—in *Wilmington Herald*.

Why, certainly. The meeting at the Court House appointed a Committee on Registration, (for names see proceedings) charged with the duty of seeing that citizens register their names, so that nothing be lost through negligence or inattention. This committee, as published, or many as could get together, met for the furtherance of the object of their appointment as published, in the most convenient place they could get, namely: in the room over Mr. Houston's store, with a lamp over the stairs. This was on Tuesday last week. Another meeting was held on Friday evening at the same place for the promulgation of the same published object, the place, names and everything else being published in order to get as full an attendance as possible. Hope every body feels good.

The Legislature of South Carolina will assemble at Columbia on Monday next.

The Registration of voters closes this evening.

We sincerely trust that every legal voter may be registered, and we feel certain that the efforts of the opposition will secure the registration of every man who can be prevailed upon to vote on their side.—*Wilmington Journal*.

We desire an explanation of this sentence. The language is susceptible of a construction which we think the *Journal* will readily disavow. We give it the opportunity to do so. Surely the *Journal* does not wish the impression conveyed, that the "opposition" by which it means the American party would procure the registration of any other than legal voters.

Our language we really think is plain enough.—But to place it beyond doubt, we cheerfully answer the question propounded by the *Herald*, in the negative. We simply mean that the opposition to the ticket now in the field will secure the registration of all their forces, and that the friends of the ticket should see to the registration of all theirs. We make no charge whatever, in the article alluded to. We shall sedulously avoid everything that may tend to personal irritation or unnecessary excitement. We trust that this will be the course pursued by the press of Wilmington, as a whole, in this matter. Considerable responsibility may attach to that course as promotive of good feeling or the reverse. The easiest way is the best. Let us all pursue it.

The matter of registration, however, really has no positive effect, although the neglect of it has a negative one. Although no man can vote unless registered, still all doubtful questions, as to the legality of a voter, must, as formerly, be decided at the polls, nor would we regard the registration of any name, about whose owner's right to vote some doubt may exist, as indicating any wish to vote illegally. It simply places him where he would have stood in former times without registration. It is no manner alters the relation of the person so registered. It costs nothing to register. We have no doubt that some gentlemen have registered their names because they intend to live here and vote in future, but know that they cannot vote now, not having been a year in the State, and so on. Names will not have to be registered twice, and so the thing might as well be attended to one time as another. We would say to any citizen who may not now be certain of his right to vote at the coming election, to register his name. If he should clearly ascertain his right before the day of election, he will not be estopped its exercise from the omission of this formality. If, on the other hand, the case should prove different, no harm will be done.

N. C. Conference—8th Day.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17.—Rev. Mr. Myers of Charleston, opened Conference with religious exercises. The *Journal* was read and approved.

A communication from Dr. Doggett, editor of the Southern Quarterly Review, was submitted, and, on motion of Mr. Barringer, referred to the Committee on Periodicals.

Hester Arnold, Hillsboro' circuit; Benj. B. Hester, Granville circuit, were examined and elected to Elder's office.

The usual call was made by the clerical and lay stewards, which was responded to, and the report will be entered upon the *Journal* of Conference.

Dr. McFerrin addressed the Conference in his usual manner, to offer the late day, reasons for doing that which he regarded, we had already determined to do. That in view of the action of the Conference heretofore on this subject, if we now failed to establish a paper, we ought to be ashamed to go home to our people.

Mr. Bryant stated that he was not opposed to the establishment of a paper, if he had an assurance that it would be sustained.

Mr. F. Reid said that he had ascertained that a paper, about the size and character which we propose to publish, could be printed by contract and mailed to subscribers, everything furnished, at one dollar per copy.—Twenty-five hundred copies were contracted for. That he was surprised to find some of the brethren entertaining doubt and manifesting fears as to the success of the enterprise. That if one man can settle down in a little country town, with the half of a Congressional District for his field, (as is the case with the majority of the political editors,) and by his own efforts make a decent living, he can hardly see how one hundred men, having the whole State to operate in, and with our people almost clamoring for the paper, can sustain such an one as we propose to publish.

Dr. Deems remarked that it was useless to discuss the success or failure of the enterprise—that there was no retreat left us; we needed the paper, and we had better resolve to establish it, and all that was left us was now to do it.

Mr. L. W. Martin offered, as a substitute to the resolutions of Mr. Frost, the following: That the whole matter be postponed until the next session of our conference, and that a committee be appointed to take the subject into consideration and report on the 22d inst. He offered a few remarks in support of his resolution.

On motion of Mr. C. T. Jones, the substitute was laid on the table.

The original resolutions being taken up, were passed by a large majority.

Under the 2d resolution, Rev. R. T. Heflin was, on the first ballot, elected editor.

On motion, the conference adjourned.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.—The Conference met, Bishop Andrews in the Chair.

The opening religious services were conducted by Rev. S. S. Bryant.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Wyche, it was ordered that the Treasurer of the Conference Trustees pay to the Treasurer of the Missionary Society.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Pell, a committee on Missions was appointed.

Rev. P. W. Yarrell was re-admitted into the traveling connection.

A report from Rev. T. M. Jones, President of Greensboro' Female College, was submitted, and, on motion of Mr. Wyche, it was referred to the committee on Education.

The examination of character was resumed and 24 Elders passed.

Rev. Mr. Closs, Agent for the Conference, in a work connected with the Greensboro' Female College, made a report touching his Agency.

Rev. T. C. Moses, Thompson, Garrard, W. Patterson, J. R. McIntosh, Wm. Holmes, Jas. Purdis, R. C. Maynard, Wm. Anderson, John Watson, W. J. Parks, B. S. Blake, were continued in a superannuated relation.

Rev. B. M. Williams was placed in a superannuated relation.

Rev. W. W. Nesbit was placed in a superannuated relation.

Rev. W. Closs, S. S. Bryant, R. J. Corson, Jos. Wheeler, Wm. E. Pell and Wm. Carter, were announced as the Committee on Missions.

Rev. T. B. Beeks was placed in a superannuated relation.

Rev. Wm. A. Brane was, by his own request, granted a certificate of location.

On motion of R. J. Carson, Conference adjourned.

SIXTH DAY. TUESDAY, Nov. 20th.

Conference met—Bishop Andrews in the chair.

Rev. Mr. Closs conducted the opening religious services.

The *Journal* was read and approved.

The examination of character was resumed. When the name of Y. W. Pastell was called, his Presiding Elder, Rev. Mr. Wilson, presented a charge of immorality against him, with several specifications; after a careful and thorough investigation the charge was sustained, and Y. W. Pastell was expelled from the Church.

T. R. McRae was discontinued on account of ill health.

Mr. Burton from the Committee on Cenotaph of the late H. G. Leigh, D. D., reported that in obedience to the wishes of the Conference the work assigned them of erecting a Cenotaph to the memory of Dr. Leigh, in the chapel of Randolph, Macon College, has been executed.

On motion the Conference adjourned to meet this evening at 3 o'clock.

SEVENTH DAY. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 21.

Conference met—Bishop Andrews in the chair.

The *Journal* was read and approved.

Revs. C. N. Pepper, S. D. Adams, Arthur F. Harris and Charles M. Anderson, deacons of one year, passed examination of character.

The report on parsonages was received and adopted.

It appears from the report that there is an increased interest in the subject, and the hope is entertained that the time will soon come when there will be a parsonage on every church.

The case of B. M. Williams was reconsidered, and he was placed on the effective list.

Rev. Mr. Nicholson offered a resolution requesting the Bishop to appoint Rev. W. E. Pell, Principal of Fayetteville Female High School.

Mr. Barringer remarked that he deemed it important to call the attention of the Conference to the importance of guarding the interests of the Greensboro' Female College. That this institution sustains a relation to the Conference different from any Female College under our patronage, in that it is dependent upon the Conference for its support.

Mr. Closs reviewed in a forcible manner the condition of Female Education in the bounds of the Conference, and suggested that whilst it should be our first duty to foster Greensboro' Female College, yet the educational interests of our Church require us to cherish other institutions and prevent them from passing from under our influence.

Mr. Burton followed, concurring mainly in the views expressed, but stated his opposition to the calling the members of our conference to the head of these institutions, unless the interests of the Church clearly demanded it.

Mr. Bryant followed in a few remarks, advocating the resolution.

Mr. Carson concurred with Mr. Burton in his remarks.

A question was taken and the resolution passed. Mr. Pell, from the committee on Bible cause, made a report which was adopted.

Mr. J. Anson, from the committee on Education, reported, in part, on that subject, which was adopted.

Rev. T. M. Jones was elected Trustee of Greensboro' Female College, to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Barringer moved that the conference appoint a committee of examination to attend the commencement of J. F. College.

The committee of finance made a report, which was adopted.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet this evening at 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock, P. M., Nov. 21st.

Conference met according to adjournment—Bishop Early in the chair.

Rev. J. H. Brent conducted the opening exercises. The *Journal* was read and approved.

Mr. Frost offered the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, We greatly feel the necessity of a paper devoted to the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the bounds of our Conference,

Therefore Resolved, That such a paper, to be called the North Carolina Christian Advocate shall be established.

Resolved, That we will elect an Editor from our body.

Resolved, That the Conference appoint a Publishing committee, whose duty shall be to take the charge of this whole enterprise, fix the salary of Editor, and select the location for the paper.

Resolved, That we will as members of this body, act as agents for said paper.

Mr. Frost remarked in support of his resolutions, that he regarded the Conference as already fully committed to this enterprise. That it was hardly necessary to offer the late day, reasons for doing that which he regarded, we had already determined to do. That in view of the action of the Conference heretofore on this subject, if we now failed to establish a paper, we ought to be ashamed to go home to our people.

Mr. Bryant stated that he was not opposed to the establishment of a paper, if he had an assurance that it would be sustained.

Mr. F. Reid said that he had ascertained that a paper, about the size and character which we propose to publish, could be printed by contract and mailed to subscribers, everything furnished, at one dollar per copy.—Twenty-five hundred copies were contracted for. That he was surprised to find some of the brethren entertaining doubt and manifesting fears as to the success of the enterprise. That if one man can settle down in a little country town, with the half of a Congressional District for his field, (as is the case with the majority of the political editors,) and by his own efforts make a decent living, he can hardly see how one hundred men, having the whole State to operate in, and with our people almost clamoring for the paper, can sustain such an one as we propose to publish.

Dr. Deems remarked that it was useless to discuss the success or failure of the enterprise—that there was no retreat left us; we needed the paper, and we had better resolve to establish it, and all that was left us was now to do it.

Mr. L. W. Martin offered, as a substitute to the resolutions of Mr. Frost, the following: That the whole matter be postponed until the next session of our conference, and that a committee be appointed to take the subject into consideration and report on the 22d inst. He offered a few remarks in support of his resolution.

On motion of Mr. C. T. Jones, the substitute was laid on the table.

The original resolutions being taken up, were passed by a large majority.

Under the 2d resolution, Rev. R. T. Heflin was, on the first ballot, elected editor.

On motion, the conference adjourned.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

We were unable to procure this morning's proceedings in time for this number. We shall endeavor to give them next week. The following are the appointments of the Ministers, as read out to-day, about 2 o'clock, p. m., when, we believe, Conference adjourned sine die.

RALEIGH DISTRICT.—R. O. Burton.

" Station.—N. F. Reid, R. T. Heflin.

" City Mission.—J. C. Culbreth.

" College Mission.—J. M. Tinsin.

" Circuit.—J. N. Andrews, N. J. Hunt.

" Wares.—A. Weaver.

" Mission.—T. S. Campbell.

Henderson & Clarksville.—P. H. Joyner.

Granville.—J. D. Shelton.

Person.—J. P. Moore.

Hillsboro'.—J. S. Davis.

Chapel Hill.—H. T. Hudson.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT.—N. H. D. Wilson.

PROVISIONS.—RUGER—In S. C. cured there has been little or nothing done for two week's past, the sales being confined to the small quantities of stock on hand. The market is very dull, and the stock on market, but no demand. Our quotations are merely nominal. See table. *Waters* cured has also ruled exceedingly dull, and there is a fair stock on market. Quotations are as follows: *Waters* cured, 14 cts @ 25 cts; *Waters* salted, 14 cts @ 25 cts; and 14 cts @ 25 cts for canvassed hams. —**LARD**—No receipts of S. C. make, and the market is entirely bare; in fact, the market is ruled at 14 cts @ 25 cts for pure lard. —**BEANS**—A little Western store, and a fair stock for Northern at 13 cts @ 14 cts. —**PORK**—The market remains quiet for the present. Mess, with a fair supply in store, and we notice only small transactions at quotations of 12 cts @ 13 cts for the best, and very little has been brought to market. We quote from

CORN—At 10 1/2 cents per bushel. Well supplied with Liverpool sack, and the price has receded a little. Received coastwise since last review 3,425 sacks, 425 of which sold at \$1 25 per sack, 90 days; and the balance at 90 cents for same—believed at market for 100 days. Demand for *diatom*, and supply moderate. Table for store rates.

SHOGES—Are scarce, and prices have an upward tendency. See table.

SHINGLES—Come in pretty freely, and are dull. Sales for the week of only about 125,000 at \$2 50 @ \$3 for Common, and \$3 50 @ \$4 for extra.

STAVES AND HEADING—No receipts, and quotations nominal. See table. A small lot of ash Heading, (6,000 pieces), priced at 10 cents for 100 days.

TIMBER—Remains about the same as reported last week. Only 6 @ 8 cents sold at prices ranging within classified grades.

FRUITS—No change to make in rates, and only small quantities of produce offering. See table for coastwise rates.

NEW BERNE, N. C., Nov. 19—Bacon—A small lot in this morning—all that has arrived since our last report; Hams were taken readily at 10 cents @ lb. Beef sold at 45 cents @ lb. and 5 cents for the bulk. Lard, 14 cents @ lb. Meal, 70 cents @ bushel. Sweet Potatoes, 10 cents @ bushel.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov. 20th.—Cotton—Market firm, sales of 100 bales. Flour is moving, sales at \$9 25 for straight extra, and at \$8 75 for family; corn meal is lively, selling at \$2 25 for Southern white, and \$2 15 for red Western red \$2 16. Corn firm, sales of Western mixed at \$1. Pork steady, sales of long cut at \$10 00, and of city at \$9 16 for re-packed Chicago. Lard is firm at 121 cts. Whiskey steady at 99 cts. Coffee is firm, sales at 12 cents for Rio de Janeiro, and at 11 1/2 cts for Santos. Sugar is quiet, time-Spirits firm, sales of 800 bbls. at 45 cts. Tar firm, sales of 300 bbls. at \$3. Rice dropping, sales of 100 tiers at \$10 00, and of 50 tiers at \$9 50. Beans are quiet, time—Cheese firm, sales at \$10 11 cts. Freight unchanged.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 17.—Racon 16 cts. Peaswax 10 1/2 cts. Hides—No sale. Tallow 10 1/2 cts. Eggs 10 1/2 cts. 00c/00. Cotton—Fair to good, at 20¢; superfine mid. 75¢. Feathers, 36¢/40. Flour, Family, 97 50¢/00; Extra No. 1 \$8 50 00; No. 2 \$8 00 00; No. 3 \$7 50 00; No. 4 \$7 00 00. Meal, 100¢/00. When \$1 00, Oats, 40¢/45. Corn 10¢/10 1/2. Rye 90¢/91. Hides—Dry 80¢/10. Green 45¢. Live 10¢/10 1/2. Salt-Liv'g, Suck'd \$1 75¢/1 80¢.

Cotton—This morning at quotations very little in market. Cotton—No sales this morning at the time of going to press; we report market quite firm. Flour dull, no sales. Wheat—No sales. Corn—No sales. Provisions—The market is quiet.

continually supplied with the best, prices ranging from 10 to 6 cents. Butter, Turkey, Chickens and Eggs, a fair supply, but prices ranging high. Spirits Turpentine 30 to 36.

EMPTY SPIRIT BARRELS.
86 RECEIVED in prime order, per Sch. J. H. Chad-
bourn—^{for sale by} ADAMS, BRO. & CO.
Nov. 22.

EMPTY SPIRIT BARRELS.
82 PRIME BARRELS just received per B. G. Cardiff—
^{for sale by} ADAMS, BRO. & CO.
Nov. 22.

MULLETS & MIXED FISH.
150 F.B.L.s, just received, for sale by
Nov. 21. G. E. HOUSTON.

PEACH BRANDY.
100 B.L.s. Super, above proof, for sale by
Nov. 21. G. E. HOUSTON.

CHEESE.
100 BOXES N. Y. State and Dairy, for sale by
Nov. 21. G. E. HOUSTON.

SOAP AND CANDLES.
THOSE SUPERIOR articles, manufactured in Wilming-

1 ton by Messrs. Costin & Gafford, are offered for sale by the undersigned, at the lowest price, for cash, or on their option by their consignees in this place. Dealers and country agents are invited to examine them from North to South, in comparison with those of the same kind from the other States, and offered gratuitously, with a full conviction that those of the latter, after a fair trial, will be preferred to any other in market; while those will be sold for a less price.

Nov 21. GEO. HOUSTON.

MONEY WANTED.

THE Subscriber is again forced upon this publicity to call upon those indebted to him, for a settlement of their accounts, and to request them to pay his own debts, and positively cannot wait any longer.

And from after this date, no work will be delivered until the accounts are paid, and he is absolutely compelled him to adopt and adhere to this rule.

June 19, 1855. — [21-42] W. J. CORNWALL.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steamer Lizzie Russell, a fresh supply of **AMERICAN RAIN PLEPPER, PUMPEDED SAGE AND THYM.** The state of the weather, has rendered it necessary to have a large stock on hand.

C. & D. DUPORE, 43 ark-st. st.

Nov 6. CIGARS!! — Just opened, —

NEW BOOKS (CONTINUED).—Received this morning—Godey's Ladies' Book for December, 1856, 50 cents; Home Gazette, do. do.; New York Journal, do. do.; Ballou's Dollar Monthly, do. do.; Ballou's Pictorial, for Saturday, Nov. 24; The Flag of Our Union, for Saturday, Nov. 24; The American Organ, for York Haven, Saturday, Nov. 24. Also, further supplies of the American Edition of "Conyngers & Howson's Life of St. Paul," the Year's Complete Analysis of the Bible, Dr. Dorman's "Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover," "Laybready & McDonnell,"—No. 4 of Abbott's Young Christian Series. The End of Controversy Controverted—A Refutation of William Lloyd's End Controversy," by Eben Hopkins. America, Social and Political, by Schaff. Travels in the Chinese Empire, by Mr. Hue. Memoirs of the Court of Napoleon, by the Duchess d'Angantes. The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott. For sale by S. W. WHITAKER'S, No. 19.

DAILY EXPECTED FROM BALTIMORE, per Brig
Andrew Ring :
150 bags Buckwheat ;
50 barrels Mess Pork ;
100 Empty Barrels.

For sale by
Nov. 19th, 1855

RUSSELL & BRO.

OWNER WANTED.

FOR ONE BOX MERCHANTS, marked J. Beatty,
Gravelly Hill, Bladen County, per Schr. David Faust,
from Philadelphia, Oct. 9th, 1855; now lying in my ware-
house, at owner's risk and expense.

T. C. WORTH.

CHEAP STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED HIS FALL
and Winter stock of goods, consisting of all kinds of
CLOTHING, HATS, &c.; also, to KERS-
EY, BLANKETS, &c.; an extensive assortment of BOOTS,
SHOES and HATS; CROCKERY and EARTHEN
WARE, &c.; and also, CLOTHING and PROVISIONS, of
all kinds. As I am determined to sell when I have an opportunity
offers, it will be to the advantage of persons to give me
call before buying elsewhere. Come and try me and see for
yourself. Goods sold by the piece or package at a very

small advance on cost.
Nov. 16, 1855. H. W.

A. P. McCALEB.

THE TRAP-NESS NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY CAUTIONS all persons from trespassing in any manner or form, either by hunting with dogs, by fire-light, or otherwise, or pillaging the same, in any manner, at any place situated on the Indian Creek and Black River, in New Hanover County, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

L. M. MOORE,
Cairlin's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C., Nov. 16—(114)*

FISH, POTATOES AND HAY.

BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel ;
25 lbs. No. 2 do ;
25 lbs. do. Irish Potatoes ;
200 bales prime Eastern Hay. For sale by
Nov 7th —[33-6]—10-54. KEEL & LANSNER.

THE LUXURIOUS GARDEN
OF **THE GREENSBORO, N. C.**
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUX-
URIOUS GARDENS, one mile west of Greensboro', is pre-
pared to furnish to the public, in the month of PEACH, APPLE-
TREE, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, ROSES AND GARDENING PLANTS.

100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1886. - 40-38 - 11-12m.
Marion Star copy 2m.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1855.

Small Favors Thankfully Received.

It is somewhat amusing to notice the exultation of the organs of "Sam" over the result of some recent elections, which has given a deceptive appearance of vitality to the aforesaid "Sam." Elections have taken place this month in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Maryland, Mississippi and Louisiana, as also an exciting municipal election in the city of Charleston. In Massachusetts Sam has succeeded in obtaining a plurality, though polling less than half the votes of the State—though, truth to tell, nobody expected Massachusetts to go for the Democrats, and between the Know-Nothings and the Fusionists there was little to choose. This is K. N. triumph No. 1. It is like the Dutch taking Holland, and certainly they are welcome to keep it. Next, New York. The Know-Nothings, mustering all their forces, with all their organization complete, polled less than ninety thousand votes—less than one-fourth of the real vote of the State, for New York can poll over four hundred thousand—has polled four times the Know-Nothing strength as shown by this election. To show another thing—the real strength of the United Democracy;—every man supported by both wings of the party was re-elected. Thus, in New York, "Sam" has carried the offices by accident, but really numbers among his friends or followers less than one-fourth of the people. This is a triumph with a vengeance.

Next comes Maryland. Well, we regret the result in Maryland. The majority is not large—between two and three thousand—but it carries the State, and places Maryland beside Kentucky, the only Southern States that have gone for the Know-Nothing ticket. These are the Know-Nothing triumphs;—Massachusetts, the very hot-bed of anti-Southernism; New York, by one-fourth of the people; and Maryland by a system of electioneering almost without a parallel.

On the other hand, the Democrats have made a clean sweep in New Jersey, in Louisiana, in Mississippi, and have pretty effectually regained their ascendancy in Wisconsin—have demonstrated their power, whenever united, to sweep New York, and have proved that "Sam" is too weak in South Carolina to amount to anything. The real triumph is with the Democrats and with them alone. This month has proved eminently disastrous to the boasted omnipotence of "Sam." It has exposed his extreme weakness even at the point where he has achieved a nominal triumph. His victory in New York has ruined him. But one man in four supports him, and the world knows it, and he is doomed.

Baptist State Convention.

We learn from the Warrenton News that on Friday of last week, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to represent the N. C. Baptist State Convention in the Southern Convention to meet at Augusta, Ga., in May next: Revs. Dr. Wm. Hooper, James McDaniel, the President of this Convention, W. M. Wingate, G. W. Johnston, A. P. Repton and Dr. S. J. Wheeler. The object of the Convention at Augusta is to establish, or take means for establishing a South Baptist Theological College of the first class.

On Friday night a mass meeting was held in the Baptist Church, for the promotion of Foreign Missions. On Saturday morning various reports were read and adopted; among them the report on Church extension, presented by Rev. Mark Bennett; the report on Indian Missions, by Rev. G. H. Crockett; the report on Home Missions, by Mr. Landsell, and the report on Foreign Missions by Rev. Dr. Hooper. A letter was received from Goldsboro', setting forth the need of a house of worship, and of a minister at that place, which elicited some interesting remarks from different members of the Convention, and amongst them from Mr. Wood, the delegate from that place. The matter was referred to the Board of Managers for further action.

On Saturday night a mass meeting was held in favor of the Education Society, and on Sunday night for the promotion of Home Missions. The amount raised at the three mass meetings was \$800.

It was resolved to appoint no Regular Agent, with the proviso that the Board of Managers might, if they saw cause to do so, employ a Special Agent. Rev. Mr. Devin, from the Committee on Special Changes, made a report in which he touchingly and impressively adverted to the deaths, within the past Convention year, of Revs. John Purdy, and Wm. C. Patterson, and paid becoming tributes to their memories. We must conclude this very brief synopsis of the report of the "News." The meeting was evidently a good one.

"HIGH CHANGE."—Friday we had the pleasure of standing, at one o'clock, upon the spot "where Merchants must do congregate," namely, under the weeping willow standing in the open space in front of Mr. Houston's Store, on South Water Street. Here by mutual agreement "change" is to be held each day at one o'clock. The arrangement, we look upon as a good one, for various reasons. It establishes a point where at a certain time in the day every business man may be met—it imparts confidence to the buyers and seller on commission, as transactions done on "change" or at "change rates" cannot be complained of by the consignor. In addition to all this, it facilitates the speedy transaction of business.

Apollo does not always bend his bow, nor Neptune swing his trident after the manner of a shellfish, neither can merchants be expected to think cool and talk turpentine, without intermission.

A little relaxation raises the spirits without respect to the Liverpool markets, as per steamer. It, for the time being brings men together, and if that time be short, it is none the less precious. When the business was about over, the popping of a cork announced the freeing of certain gasses, and shortly the sparkling wines of France went round in foaming bumpers to the success and happiness of all good people, and especially to the great glory and stupendous exultation of a distinguished stranger, with legs of a peculiar formation, who had nearly fallen a victim to his zeal in the acquisition of knowledge. With a view of ascertaining the precise state of the whiskey market, he had, of course, intended to make extensive purchases, sampled every barrel along the wharf. Like other devotees of science he was rapidly becoming abstracted from the common things of this life—his legs became more peculiar, with joints where joints are not laid down in the books on anatomy. His presence completed the "ugly tickle" for the commissioners of town, and we rather suspect that he must have come in with some such ambitious idea, for he talked about "running" for something or other. There was a lane made and he started. It is reported that the Jack-knife is no longer in town. May it rest in peace.

In less time than we have taken in penning these lines, the little jollification was over—business had resumed its sway in the counting-room, and "change" was deserted.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Later dates from Texas have been received. Governor Pease, in his message to the Legislature, justifies Capt. Callahan's course, but regrets the necessity of burning the town of Pecos. He opposes further unauthorized expeditions into Mexico to chastise the Indians.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—Virtually the campaign of 1855 is closed. The terrible experiences of the last winter lead all parties to make early provision for the winter. If, under the existing state of things, the Russians can safely winter in the Crimea, we are inclined to think that no active operations of the allies will interfere with them. The allies have certainly obtained a better stand-point from which to commence actively in the spring. They will endeavor to improve all their advantages with reference to the time when active operations can be resumed rather than to any immediate effort. Should a battle occur, it can only be brought on by the Russians from the same cause which impelled them to the contest at Traikir Bridge on the Tchernaya—the actual necessities of their position. Talk is made of peace, but apparently with no good foundation—certainly with little expectation of any immediate result. The appointment of Sir Edward Colingridge to the chief command of the British army in the Crimea is of a piece with the miserable system of favoritism which is sinking the British service beneath contempt. Apart from family interest the new Commander-in-Chief has no one element to recommend him—no service—no display of ability. He is simply known as a "fast" Guardsman. That is all.

The idea of a possible war with the United States appears to have deeply agitated the public mind in England—more deeply, indeed, than the war with Russia when impending. Lancashire and Yorkshire see ruin in prospective. The shipper and the manufacturer alike share in the panic. Come what may, the government must back out. Cotton, the great indicator of the money market, is slightly better. Naval Stores firm, and the market favorable. Spirits 40s. in London, 39s. 6d. in Liverpool. We presume that temporary relief has been afforded by the arrival of some vessels with gold from Australia.

THE DEAF, THE DUMB AND THE BLIND.—The Exhibition of the scholars of the State Institution, under the Superintendence of Wm. D. Cooke, Esq., held last evening at the Front Street Baptist Church, was highly interesting, and showed what could be done by perseverance and benevolent exertion.—There is no institution in the State, the objects of which are higher or purer, and none which better deserves the fostering care of the State and of the people.—Daily Journal, 17th inst.

We find on our table, "with compliments of the author," Twelve Sermons, by Charles F. Deems, D. D., author of "The Home Altar," "What Now?" etc. For sale by Mr. Whitaker.

Dr. Deems is unquestionably one of the most eloquent divines of his own or any other Church at the South, and his many admirers have here presented to them twelve of his best sermons, gotten up in a neat and handsome style. Printed in New York for the author.

North Carolina Conference—Second Day.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15th.

Bishop James O. Andrews arrived yesterday and assumed the duties of the Presidency of the Conference. Bishop John Early was also present, and opened the Conference with religious services. Many members arrived since yesterday, appeared and took their seats.

The Journal was read and approved. Mr. Campbell requested that an arrangement be made by the Conference by which Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of our State, may exhibit the proficiency of his pupils in the presence of the Conference. On motion of Mr. Burton, Mr. Cooke was invited to have his exhibition in the Court House this evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. Gaston Farrar was re-admitted into the traveling connection.

The following candidates were admitted on trial, viz: Joseph Thomas, Washington D. McNeel, Rev. Mr. Grier, of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr. McNeal, Secretary of the American Bible Society, and Rev. Mr. Stanley, of the Virginia Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

Rev. Mr. McNeal addressed the Conference, presenting in a clear and forcible manner the condition and claims of the American Bible Society. On motion of Mr. McNeal, the probationers of one year were continued on trial, viz: J. W. Pearson, S. D. Peeler, J. F. Kerns, B. F. Long, N. A. H. Goddin, John N. Andrews, Caswell W. King, J. S. Davis.

The following probationers of two years standing, viz: J. P. Moore, M. L. Douglas, D. C. Johnson, W. B. B. Shilton, and J. W. Taylor, Missionary from China, were introduced to the Conference.

Rev. Mr. English of the S. C. Conference was introduced to the Conference.

On motion, the Conference adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16.

The Conference was opened with religious services by Bishop Andrews.

The Journal was read and approved.

A communication from the Executive Committee of Randolph Macon College, Va., was read, and on motion of Mr. Carson, referred to the Committee on Education.

A communication from Messrs. Stevenson & Owen, general Book Agents, was read, and on motion of Dr. Deems, it was referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Drs. Deems, Carter and Pell.

Dr. J. B. McFerson of the Nashville Christian Advocate, Rev. Mr. Myers of the Southern Christian Advocate, and Dr. Taylor, Missionary from China, were introduced to the Conference.

Mr. Brent offered a resolution on the subject of Education, which was referred to the committee on Education.

A communication from the Trustees of Normal College was submitted, and on motion of Mr. Barringer, it was referred to the committee on Education.

The following passed an examination of character, and were elected to Elders' Orders: Thos. W. Gurthrie, H. T. Hudson, Abraham Weaver, John M. Gurne.

John W. Pearson, passed an examination of character, and was continued on trial.

The following local preachers were elected to Deacons' Orders: Squire D. Manstead, of the Granville Circuit; Oscar I. Brent, Williamson Circuit; A. Fushyong, Goldsboro' Circuit; Moses E. Wright, Whiteville Circuit; and Reuben H. Williams, Wm. Snipes of the Haw River Circuit, and Dan McFuffie of Sampson Circuit, Local Deacons, were elected to Elders' Orders.

The examination of character was resumed, when twenty-one Elders passed.

Mr. Frost offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That as a Conference we do sympathize with our beloved and venerated brethren, Revs. Jas. Reid and Peter Doub, in the sore affliction which they have been called to endure the past year, and that we do hereby tender to them our Christian condolence.

Rev. T. M. Jones, President of Greensboro' Female College, appeared in Conference and took a seat with us.

On motion the Conference adjourned.

At night addresses were delivered in Front Street and Fifth Street Churches, in behalf of the North Carolina Education Society.

Appointments of the N. C. Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

John F. Speight, President.

Albemarle Circuit and Tabernacle Mission—T. H. Pezram, Superintendent.

Ronoke Circuit—G. A. T. Whitaker, Sup't.

Halifax Circuit—Wm. H. Wills, Sup't, A. C. Harris, Assistant.

Granville Circuit—C. Drake, Sup't, R. R. Michaux, Assistant.

Orange Circuit—A. W. Lineberry, Sup't, J. G. Stockard, Assistant.

Guilford Circuit—C. F. Harniss, Sup't, A. Robbins, J. Gordon, Assistants.

Randolph Circuit—J. L. Michaux, Sup't, D. V. Thompson, J. N. Heath, John Hinshaw, J. A. Nease, Assistants.

Davison Circuit—Joseph Parker, Superintendent, N. Robbins, Assistant.

Yadkin Circuit—Allison Gray, Sup't. Mocksville Circuit—J. W. Naylor, Sup't, Q. Holton, Wm. McCon, Assistants.

Gettysburg Circuit—J. G. Deane, Sup't.

Buncombe Circuit—James Deane, Sup't.

Wilmington Station—H. T. Weatherly, Sup't.

Fayetteville Mission—R. H. Jones, Sup't.

Monroe Mission—James Collins, Sup't.

Left in the hands of the President, T. C. Hays, R. Prather. Left without appointment at their own request, Jos. Cusey, David Weaver, J. Snotherly, B. L. Hoskins, J. M. Kennett.

Next Conference to be held at Moriah, Guilford County, N. C., Wednesday before the 2nd Sunday in November, 1856.

The Democratic National Convention.

The gentlemen composing this committee are requested to meet at the National Hotel, in Washington city, on Tuesday, the 8th of January next, at 12 o'clock, M. The committee, as constituted by the last Democratic National Convention, consists of the following gentlemen:

Maine—Hastings Strickland.

New Hampshire—C. G. Atherton.

Vermont—David A. Small.

Massachusetts—B. F. Hallett.

Rhode Island—Wm. C. Bayles.

Connecticut—James W. Pratt.

New York—John P. Beekman.

New Jersey—Joseph C. Potts.

Pennsylvania—James Campbell.

Delaware—George R. Riddle.

Maryland—Robert M. McLane.

Virginia—William H. Clark.

North Carolina—Warren Winslow.

Georgia—S. T. Bailey.

Alabama—Edward C. Betts.

Mississippi—S. R. Adams.

Louisiana—A. G. Penn.

Ohio—Alfred P. Edgerton.

Kentucky—Francis Pickens.

Tennessee—George W. Jones.

Indiana—Alexander F. Morrison.

Illinois—Isaac Cook.

Missouri—Ferdinand Kennett.

Arkansas—N. B. Burrow.

Michigan—T. T. Brodhead.

Florida—Thomas B. Scott.

Texas—James W. Scott.

Iowa—Joseph C. Kapp.

Wisconsin—Benj. L. Henning.

California—William M. Gwin.

The above call has been inserted at the request of Hon. George Read Riddle, of Delaware, whose letter upon the subject is as follows:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION.—Sir:—As the Democratic National Committee have heretofore assembled early in the month of January preceding the presidential election, I thought it proper, as an old member, to address those whose post-offices were by me known, (embracing a majority), and from their reply to inform you to announce that said committee will meet at the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Monday, the 8th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Please publish the call upon receipt of this, that it may reach the distant members in time for them to attend the meeting; and oblige your obedient servant,

GEORGE READ RIDDLE.

Member of Committee for Delaware.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 9th.

CHARLESTON CITY ELECTION.

The returns above published show that William P. Miles, the anti-Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, is elected by a majority of 400, and from the whole ticket for Aldermen run by his friends, is successful.

We need not say that we rejoice in this result. But it is in no sort as a triumph over men. Whatever bitterness others may have contracted, we have not felt it. From the first, we have considered this K. N. Nothing organization as a necessarily temporary thing in our Southern States, and we are glad to find that the whole party greater preliminary advantages. They had been organized for more than a year, and organized in the way most available for success. They had, by concealing their support, given decisive majorities to every man whom they had chosen to second, and in this way they had gained a prestige of invincibility that was in itself a great political capital.

The organization opposed to this party was made but a short time before the election. Not a few of the warmest opponents of the Know-Nothings regarded it as premature,—as bringing it into a contest in its very infancy with a party mature in organization and confident in success. It was argued in its favor that the longer organization was delayed the more strongly would be fixed in the minds of many the idea that the Know-Nothings had really the control of the city, and that the true policy was to present, at the earliest moment, a platform on which their opponents could honestly rally. This was the policy adopted; but, under the circumstances, it was considered by most persons, nothing more than acknowledging the challenge for future war. Few supposed that the recent election was to be the end of the contest. Most of us thought it would be the beginning.

With all these advantages, the "American Order" came before the public on Wednesday. But they had had a party greater preliminary advantages. They had been organized for more than a year, and organized in the way most available for success. They had, by concealing their support, given decisive majorities to every man whom they had chosen to second, and in this way they had gained a prestige of invincibility that was in itself a great political capital.

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